

Daily Democrat.

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STAMPS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.—From and after this date, Postage Stamps, and Stamped Envelopes of the old style, will not be received in whole or partial payment of subscriptions to the Daily or Weekly Democrat. The new stamps, or new stamped envelopes, must be sent to be used in crediting subscription accounts for the Democrat.

This is no longer a war for State rights or any other rights, except the right of a set of usurpers at Richmond to hold office and divide spoils. They have even dropped the desire to be let alone, and impudently proclaim their object to conquer a boundary. State lines and State rights are no longer any obstacle to the purposes of these traitors to mankind. They look over the country and decide what they want, and propose to take it. The sovereignty of a State upon which they built up their Confederacy is in the way, and is now spurned as no longer useful.

The reader is mistaken if he supposes that there has been any real change in the designs of the leaders. A strong central Government, with no State lines to interfere with their power, was the purpose at the beginning, and all the professions to the contrary were lies. The real purpose of the conspirators was obvious, but it was idle to charge it, as the people of this State were incredulous. We charged the design to dissolve the Union upon these leaders, and all recollect how lustily they denied it in this State. Thousands believed them and discredited the charge. The design was thought too monstrous to be entertained by anybody. We now see the result. These men were as bad as we said they were. Their designs were fully as atrocious. We did not do full justice to their guilty purposes.

We now charge, and time will show it, that these leaders do not intend to establish republic institutions in the South at all. They intend to have a consolidated Government, with a central power able to control all local action.

The way they have treated popular suffrage is sufficient to prove this. The Cotton States hardly disguised their contempt for popular suffrage. Georgia called a Convention. About fifty thousand men voted out of one hundred and twenty thousand; the rest innocently supposing that they would have a vote on whatever was done. These ordinances were not submitted to the people. The excuses for not doing it show the animus of the whole thing. They hadn't time. A discussion would rise, and parties would be formed; and, in short, the questions were too grave for the comprehension of the masses. The same excuse was made for secret sessions. They kept things quiet, and smothered opposition by prompt action. The secret den at Richmond formally submitted the matter to the people; but filled the State with arms, and made a league with the Southern Confederacy before the vote was taken; thus treating popular suffrage with contempt. Tennessee followed the same example. These usurpers manufactured a Confederate Government, chose the rulers of the people, and these rulers have exercised despotic power over the lives, liberties and fortunes of their submissive subjects.

They adopt the usual means of usurpers; keep up excitement by lies and clap-trap; appeal to prejudice, passion and vulgarity. The people are not to have time to think. The States now have no right to decide as to their own destiny. These Confederates propose to swear all who have differed with them, and to banish all who dissent. This shows what is to be done with State rights. It is the right to serve and obey Jeff. Davis & Co.

These conspirators against the liberties of the people made a Constitution. The people, without lifting the production, shouted hosannas to it and their masters who made it; but these masters, for fear the people might have time to consider, ratified their usurpation themselves, and deemed that sufficient, as it certainly was safe for the conspirators. Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland didn't give the conspirators an opportunity to get started; and now the disguise is thrown off. Kentucky and Missouri must be conquered. The secondaries call Kentucky "our" territory. They have about as much title to it as his Satanic Majesty had to all the kingdoms of the world. They claim it, however, and call it "our" territory.

What better evidence of a design to establish a strong Government, to be sustained by the sword, in spite of popular opinion? They intend a monarchy, or what is akin to it. The Constitution they have made they will not regard any further than it answers the purpose; but it is essentially different from our old Constitution. It gives the President power enough to absorb all other powers. He is elected for six years, instead of four. His Secretaries have a seat in Congress, with the right to debate.

They can explain, defend and persuade, and having the patronage of the Government, can buy the votes they need. They copy this part of their Constitution from England. It is in that country a strong support to the crown. In England, however, the minister must be elected by some constituency in the kingdom. In the Southern Confederacy he is appointed only by the President. Their Congress can't, without two thirds, appropriate a dollar, unless it is recommended by the President. He can, moreover, veto any clause of a bill, and approve the rest. With all these provisions, the President can control the legislative power. He and his Cabinet are, indeed, the Government. Our fathers intended these two powers to be separate and independent. In addition to all this, the officers of the army are allowed to be members of Congress or members of the Cabinet.

With this power formally given, what more is needed to make the President a despot, able to control all departments of the Government? In this way have the conspirators provided a stepping stone to their end—a strong Government, able to assert its power independent of the popular will.

We have not room to quote the numerous hints of the Southern press showing the contempt for popular government, and the outgivings that the experiment is a failure. They are, however, numerous, and there never was a people better prepared than those of the Southern States to submit to an usurpation without examination, and without suspicion. They are on the high road that every people have traveled to despotism. The masses don't believe it; they never do till they are enslaved. The secret den at Richmond may forge the chains before their eyes, and they will shout, "Hurra for Jeff. Davis."

The confiscation of the property of Union men in the Confederate States is a measure ventured on, by the thieves of the Southern Confederacy, with a calculation upon the forbearance of Union men. They had better not calculate too largely upon that forbearance. If they resolved to shoot prisoners, retaliation is the only policy to stop it. Confiscation of property is the same sort of outrage, and it is in order to stop it in the same way. There is a good deal of property in this State owned by men who have cast their fortunes with the Southern Confederacy, and if our Union men are robbed by this secret den at Richmond, they can be paid back out of property in this State, whose owners are now making war upon the State and the United States. Harsh as the measure is, justice requires it, and Kentucky will not suffer this robbery of her people without retaliation. Better stop this confiscation. The Confederates will only have the more to pay in the end, and their friends who have taken up arms or run away from this State may make up their minds that if Union men are robbed by the rebels, these fugitives and enemies of the State will have to refund. Nothing less will be justice to our people, who are loyal to the Government and to Kentucky.

What are the countless multitude of troops coming here for? Are they all to engage that Benedict Arnold, Buckner? We heard that inquiry yesterday. We guess that a visit to Buckner will be made on the way; but this invading army, a countless host, we expect to sweep on down toward the Gulf of Mexico, and meet one equally large coming up. These will clear out the Mississippi and its vicinity of rebels, as the snag-boats cleaned it of snags, only faster and more effectually. What glorious times coming, when the father of waters is again the highway of free trade and unobstructed commerce. The good old times are coming. Push on the column!

"Must conquer a boundary!" So the crazy people of Dixie say. Well, that is just what the Union forces are going to do; and we will have no boundary but the ocean east or west of us. We shall take care of Mexico, and help her out of her troubles, whilst we settle our own; and England had better take care how she behaves, or we shall add Canada.

The Union forces are only just gathering. They have been forbearing, waiting for this malignant epidemic to subside in the South without blood-letting. They have been slow, not because the forces were not plenty; they are able to make all Dixie bristle with bayonets.

All Successors are delighted with Lindsey, member of Parliament, because he wants England and France to acknowledge the Southern Confederacy and raise the blockade. Lindsey is an Abolitionist, and thinks a dissolution of the Union the shortest way to abolish slavery. So he says The fools in Dixie are welcome to their champion.

According to old party lines, the Senate of Ohio is Republican and the House Democratic. These lines amount to nothing for the present. The Legislature are all for the Union, and for putting down the rebellion.

The Independent, an Abolition sheet of New York, threatens Lincoln. It is going to put some one in his place, if he doesn't come out against slavery.

New Jersey has done her duty nobly. She has in the field or recruiting about thirteen thousand troops, and in a month expects to have fifteen thousand.

The News.

Jefferson City news of the 21st states that the steamer J. D. Perry, on her way up the Missouri river, was attacked at Portland by rebels, and narrowly escaped capture. The captain thought there must have been seven hundred rebels at Portland.

News from Fredericktown, Mo., to noon of the 21st states that the rebels left that point on the day before, going in the direction of Greenville, with numbers variously estimated at from two to eight thousand. They had four brass field pieces. Jeff. Thompson was in command.

A correspondent writing from Warsaw, Missouri, on the 17th, says:

A man who left the borders of Arkansas on Saturday last, arrived here this afternoon. He settles the whereabouts of McCulloch by stating, positively, that less than a week since he was at Fort Scott. He is very positive in his statement, and there seems to be no reason to doubt its correctness. Before he left Arkansas he saw a proclamation issued by Ben. calling for five thousand men each from Louisiana and Texas. It was generally supposed that with these and others he would advance to unite with Price. There is a growing belief in military circles here that the rebels intend to give us battle at some point below. The General himself, and a large portion of his staff, are inclined to believe this. Gen. Sigel's division has been engaged in crossing the river all day, and are now all over and advancing towards the interior. It is probable that he will advance but a few miles, and there await the appearance of the rest of our forces, acting in the meantime as our advanced division. The river is fordable for cavalry, but the infantry had to be transported by an old-fashioned rope ferry boat. I regret to add that, in the passage of the troops, a soldier, whose name I could not ascertain, got beyond his depth and was drowned. He belonged to the Fremont Hussars. Captain Klemm, sergeant of the third company of the same corps, in effecting a crossing, dislocated his shoulder.

The engineers have got most of the timber for the bridge by the river bank, and will begin operations on the bridge itself to-morrow. It will probably be completed by to-morrow night.

Most of General Asboth's division is now here. Nothing has been heard from McKinstry's division; we do not know even whether he has left Syracuse as yet. Gen. Davis may cross the river above us.

The St. Louis Republican, of the 22d, gives the following latest intelligence from Price's army:

A gentleman reached Columbia, on Saturday, direct from Price's army, bringing the intelligence that it was encamped a few days ago at Stockton, the county seat of Cedar county, still waiting for McCulloch, who, it is said, was approaching with 6,000 to 12,000 men. He says the Legislature was in session at Stockton, but did not know what it had done. Federal troops occupied Georgetown, and a force of 1,200 were between Lexington and Dover, cutting off reinforcements to Price from north of the river, and capturing soldiers returning home from Price.

A correspondent, writing from Fort Fauntleroy, New Mexico, sends the following news from that distant region:

The Governor of New Mexico—Abraham Rendon—has issued his proclamation, ordering out the whole effective militia force of the Territory as a Home Guard. Great consternation and dismay pervades the minds of the people. Since the surrender (ignoble and dastardly, and cowardly) of the United States troops (seven or eight hundred in number, under command of Major Isaac Lynde, of the Seventh Infantry, to an inferior force of Texas rebels and Arizona outlaws, said only to amount to three hundred and fifty), great indignation is felt by the native population. They dread the "Texans." There are now assembled at Fort Craig (Val Verde, or Green Valley), on the Rio Grande, 100 miles above Mesilla, 1,500 or 2,000 American soldiers, mostly New Mexico volunteers. At Albuquerque, a large force is also in readiness to receive the rebels. The Texans are posted at Santa Barbara (formerly Fort Thorn). They talk about being largely reinforced—that, however, is all bosh. There can be no doubt that Major Lynde and a number of his under officers acted the part of traitors and renegades. They will receive their reward in due time.

On the 20th of the month about 1,500 or 2,000 Navajo Indians assembled at this post to receive rations of beef, flour, beans, salt, etc., and tobacco, pipes, etc. The latter articles were presented from Mr. John Ward, Deputy Indian Agent, to the red men. They seemed to be cheerful, happy and contented, and willing to smoke the pipe of peace. May it be perpetuated.

Lieutenant Colonel Manuel Chavez, of the Second Regiment New Mexico Volunteers, is the commanding officer at this post. There are three companies at present retained here.

RALLY! RALLY!

Colonel Walter C. Whitaker will address the people of Owen county as follows:

At Owenton, Nov. 1, at 2 p. m.
At Liberty, Nov. 2, at 11 a. m.
At Dallsburg, Nov. 2, at 3 p. m.

His calls on all the friends of the Union to volunteer for its defense.

Among the booty taken by French soldiers at Pekin was a valuable and curious work of art, viz: a figure of a camel in solid silver, nearly 20 inches high, bearing on its back a clock, and its hump being decorated with rubies, emeralds, and other precious stones. The statuette, on which the word "London" is engraved, is in the possession of a non-commissioned officer of the 101st regiment, who, it is said, has refused 70,000fr. for it.

The Richmond Examiner abuses Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of the Confederacy, in round terms. It charges him with being a corrupt and mischievous man, and accuses the whole people of the cotton States with supreme selfishness, in monopolizing all the offices and spurning and treating with contempt the border States of Secessiondom.

Our Correspondence.

Letter from Cumberland County.
BUCKSVILLE, Oct. 20, 1861.

Messrs. Editors.—Gentlemen: Great excitement exists at this point; you know Cumberland county is on the border, one corner of the county running down to the Tennessee line, between Clinton and Monroe counties. Troops from Tennessee crossed the line, and took possession of Tompkinsville; they staid there but a short time; seized all the mills; ground up, and took away, all the grain they could find, as well as some eight hundred gallons of liquor.

They then moved off about nine miles, to John Fraizer's, where about five or six hundred Union men had been encamped; took possession of the camp, and were still there yesterday morning. The Union men, who had been there drilling, had gone to Lebanon or Columbia after arms. It is thought to be the intention of these Tennessee troops, whose numbers and officers I could not learn, are on their way to Bowlinggreen, and that they will go via Scottsville. We hope they will be intercepted if possible and captured.

Yours, truly, J.

Letter from Larue County.

LARUE COUNTY, Oct. 21, 1861.

Editors Democrat.—Gentlemen: On my return from Frankfort, I took the stump, and am canvassing this county with great success. Larue has sent 350 good stout Union men to the army, and many more propose to join. We are expecting Colonel Pops here with his regiment, to be stationed either here or on Muldrough's Hill. The summit of Muldrough's Hill, where the Nashville turnpike road leads over, is a great passing point for such scoundrels as are desirous of joining Buckner, and should be well guarded.

In our opinion, Colonel Pops is just the man to occupy that point, and our boys of Larue will flock to him instead of going to Lebanon and other places.

Let Larue and the adjoining counties rally their men, and Col. Pops's Regiment can be filled up in a very few days with hardy, determined men.

Larue county votes 1,100 for the Union, and we will send at least 500 volunteers for the cause of the Government. I am away from home, working day and night for the good cause, and am meeting with great success.

In haste, yours, N. A. P.

SYMPTOMS OF REBELLION IN CANADA.

The recent information vouchsafed to the Canadians by the Army and Navy Gazette, that the troops now being sent to the provinces are for the especial purpose of keeping down any symptoms of rebellion that may break out, has changed the tone of those Canadian journals that were exulting over the arrival of the imported red coats as looking toward contingencies in the United States. The Hamilton Times gives us a column in its issue of Thursday, under the head of "Despotism in Canada," from which we quote:

In the dispatch of troops to Canada at this critical juncture of American history, most people could see one of those evidences of imperial precaution and foresight, in which the Palmerstons and the Russells have proved themselves adepts, and nothing more. To garrison a country of three million and a half of people, with a frontier of seven hundred miles, there was nothing extraordinary in the sending of five or six additional regiments. But the very singular explanation of the Army and Navy Gazette invests an apparent matter of course and routine with no usual interest. The world is told that the soldiers are not intended to protect Canada from the possible attacks of enemies from without, but to protect the government from enemies coming from exactly the opposite quarter.

We are plainly informed that there are so many discontented parties among the French portion of Canada, and to such a high is party warfare carried, that Her Majesty's government have thought it advisable to strengthen the hands of the Provisional government with a few well-tried regiments which can be depended upon. The London Times hinted at something of the same sort a few months ago, but truly observed that the corruption of the Ministry, and complicity of the Governor General, had created no little dissatisfaction in Upper Canada.

We are aware that the people of Canada have much to endure from official maladministration on the one hand, and sectional persecution on the other; and we are also aware that it may be possible by blind persistence in robbery and favoritism to drive the country to the verge of civil war; but it is something new to us that regiments of well-tried soldiers are considered necessary to keep the Governor-General in his robes of vice royalty.

It may be well to inform the Army and Navy Gazette that, if the Canadian people were determined on open resistance to sectional domination, three regiments of "well-tried" red-coats would not deter them. It would take something more than a handful of the veterans of Iukermann and Balaklava to keep three millions under the heel of despotism.

STATE BONDS AND COUPONS REDEEMED.

We learn from the Frankfort Commonwealth that the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have recently canceled and burned State bonds and coupons amounting to one million two hundred and seventy-seven thousand dollars. This amount was composed of \$600,000 of bonds purchased of the Southern Bank of Kentucky, \$151,010 purchased of other parties, and \$526,040 of coupons redeemed. The Commonwealth adds: "There is no State in this Union whose financial condition is better than that of Kentucky, and the credit of Kentucky stands to day—deservedly—as high as that of any State."

A Paris correspondent, writing on the 4th of October, gives some items in reference to the English, French, and Spanish complications with Mexico, which our readers will find of no little interest:

We are in the midst of a political agitation so great, so absorbing, as to cause a momentary forgetfulness of the American rebellion. The new treaty of commerce with England is now in full force, and Paris, and, for that matter, all France, is inundated with English merchandise. The large manufacturers who, up to the present time, have been protected by either downright prohibition or tariffs that were almost the same in their results, have been forced in many instances to give up a contest with the better machinery and cheaper labor of England, and have stopped their factories, in most cases throwing hundreds, in some cases thousands, of workmen out of employment. A feeling of deep exasperation is the result, and there are not lacking eminent politicians here to assert that France must get over the treaty if she has to go to war with England for the attainment of that purpose.

The Emperor Napoleon is much annoyed at this. The protectionists form the influential part of the public, and they will no doubt, through anger at their losses, be induced to join the fusion already entered into by the Orleansists and clerical parties. There is great danger for the government.

To add to the complications that are arising on all sides of France, is a growing desire evinced by England to no longer act in concert with France upon any subject or in any case. Nothing but this disinclination on the part of Lord Palmerston to act with Napoleon III. has prevented the recognition of the Davis government.

As a tit for tat, France has refused to act in concert with England in Mexico. The London Post—Lord Palmerston's organ—announced that France was to send a force to Mexico in conjunction with England and Spain, and that the rights of their different subjects were thus to be rendered secure. France caused her official organ to contradict this statement of the Post, because England would not act with France, and at once, in favor of the rebellious American States—the St. James Cabinet continuing adverse to any such course towards you.

France has refused to send troops to Mexico, and Spain has been encouraged by the Tuileries Cabinet to go on with her arms against that unfortunate republic and to swallow it up on her own hook—France, of course, to benefit in some way by the transaction.

I hold these details from good sources, and you will find, I dare say, as time elapses, that they are correct.

England has the will, no doubt, to act against the United States, but she fears the result. She is now suffering from a cotton panic, and has trouble enough on that score, as well as the annoyance of short crops, to not desire utter ruin by going to war with the great American republic. It might cost her present German rulers the throne. The people, in an hour of extreme misery, would most likely be in mind that the present dynasty has but little claim to the title of Britons, and they might overlook for a while that loyalty now so vaunted. If they cease the spirit of the American people to do or die, they would find that our resources are real, their fictitious, and that where discussions would undermine their government, ours would rise in its might, and prove to the world that there is more vitality in the United States than in all the rotten, deceptive, despotic governments of Europe.

The English statesmen, better acquainted with America and her people than French politicians, are fearful to commence a struggle that must be one for life or death. All this might have been avoided had England had the good sense and prudence to set aside her jealousy of our great country, and at the beginning of the rebellion at once announced her decided intention of not favoring the South. Her counsels might have caused France to act likewise, and the South, finding its hopes of foreign interference futile, would have given up the struggle, and to-day England would not be in fear of the starvation of four millions of her subjects. Dependent upon the United States, and yet fearing her wonderful unprecedented rise into power and influence, England forgot for a moment her necessities to act, with a blind hostility to the very Government necessary to her own existence. The consequence is a state of alarm and anxiety that may degenerate into something more dreadful, and that may cost her arisocracy the proud positions they have ever so pitilessly clung to.

We find the following particulars of the fight at Camp Wild Cat, confirming the news we had received by private hand, in the Lexington Observer and Reporter of the 23d instant:

On Monday last at eleven o'clock the rebel troops, under the command of General Zollicoffer, 6,000 infantry and 1,500 cavalry, attacked Colonel Garrard at Camp Wild Cat, in Laurel county, and were twice severely repulsed. Col. Garrard's loss was four killed and twenty one wounded. The loss of the rebels could not be ascertained. Garrard's forces consisted of his own (Kentucky) regiment, the 33d Indiana, under Col. Coburn, and a portion of Woodford's Kentucky Cavalry.

Zollicoffer twice attacked Garrard's entrenched position and each time was repulsed. It is supposed with very considerable loss. The messenger from Camp Wild Cat reached Camp Dick Robinson at 4 o'clock yesterday morning with the news of the fight.

Garrard's re-enforcements, the Ohio 13th, Col. Steadman, the Ohio 17th, Col. Connelly, 1,700 Tennesseeans and one battery reached Camp Wild Cat just as the engagement closed. These re-enforcements were met by the first messenger who left Camp Wild Cat going at double quick for the scene of action.

A female child was deposited twenty-seven years ago at the Foundling Hospital at Brussels, having a flower tattooed on the arm. The infant became a young woman; and little is known of her career for some time, except that she was in service for about ten years. An English family claims the paternity of the child, and a strict search is set on foot, which results in the future rich heiress being found in a most wretched place in company with four soldiers, and she herself reduced to the last degree of abject debauchery.

Grand Split in the Southern Confederacy.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, 1861.

The quarrel between Wise and Floyd is not the only smoke that conceals the boiling and tempestuous volcano now working in the heart of the Southern Confederacy. You will soon see many more signs of disagreements and divisions. There are already two great parties in the seceded States—one composed of violent and proscriptive men like Davis of Mississippi, Mason, Wise, and Pryor of Virginia, Cobb of Georgia, Slidell of Louisiana, Reagan and McCulloch of Texas, and Zollicoffer of Tennessee—and the other of politicians like Governor Brown of Georgia, Summers of Virginia, Magoffin and Powell of Kentucky, George W. Jones of Tennessee, Sebastian of Arkansas, Sonie and Boulligny of Louisiana, who are supposed to be in favor of a peaceable adjustment, and are free in the expression of their opinion that the war ought never to have taken place. Only a few weeks ago the Richmond Examiner denounced Vice President Alexander H. Stephens as "the petted idol and hope of every corrupt spoiler and jobber in the South."

Davis does not conceal his contempt for the camp followers who were forced to run from the free States to Richmond, and are now there, either starving or poor, or utterly dependent upon such contrabands as they may be able to extort from him. Although there is really no money in the treasury of the traitors—their whole currency being depreciated paper—these wretched emissaries, having no other resort, beg and plead for employment of some kind. Of course the expenses of the concern are enormous. We complain of ours; but it is a proud consolation to feel that our people are comparatively rich and comfortable, and that we can spare much out of our substance to our representatives and servants at Washington. If the Northern men who are anxious to terrify the masses of the loyal States, by exaggerating the amount of taxation necessary to sustain the Government in the war, would deal justly, they would point out the difference between our wide-spread comfort, and happiness, and wealth, and the dissensions, tatters and rags, and want of food and money, of the Secessionists.

The poetry of the revolution is passing away. The rich planters so willing to contribute to the rebel leaders are beginning to appreciate the folly of the whole experiment; and the politicians who shouted so loudly after Manassas look gloomily upon the coming winter, and wait in fear of intelligence from the Gulf and the mouth of the Mississippi. It is said that Gov. Aiken, of South Carolina, whose fortune has been set down at a fabulous figure, denounces the heads of the army and the managers of the Provisional Government with much severity, and such men as Governor Manning, of South Carolina, Duncan, of Alabama, the rich crores of New Orleans, and the rice, cotton, and sugar kings crouch with bitter agony under the burdens heaped upon them.

I saw a Southern man yesterday, who predicts if McClellan defeats Beauregard, the whole traitors' conspiracy will fall like a card castle, and that thousands now held, as it were, in chains, and forced to sigh hosannas to men and to measures they despise, will break into loud and irresistible complaints. Nothing is more confirmatory of these general views than the tone of such of the Secession papers as I have been enabled to glance over. Although filled with brutal articles against "the Lincoln army" and "the Yankee," it is a common thing to see in the columns of the Charleston Mercury, the New Orleans Picayune, and the Montgomery Advertiser, the most malignant sneers at the want of tact, system, and integrity in the self-constituted Administration of the Confederacy. The break up in the postal system is felt almost as keenly as the want of money and of the necessities of life—including clothing, sugar, coffee, &c.

All the sound banks in the South are terror stricken, not knowing the hour when the bandits will plunder them as they plundered the Federal Treasury; and it is shrewdly surmised that these institutions would much rather see Twiggs scoured out of New Orleans, and the Federal army enter it with colors flying, than to suffer as they do. They feel that their money is much safer in the vaults of the Federal Treasury than in the hands of reckless robbers like McCulloch and Floyd, and they are not without hope that if they can hold on to their specie until it is taken from them by the Federal troops, it may, in some moment of magnanimity, be restored to them, when the hour of peace and submission has arrived. It must be a heart-breaking task for Jefferson Davis to preside over such a Government. Whatever may be said of him, he has heretofore borne an honest reputation. While a member of the Cabinet, he was known for his contempt of jobbers, and his horror of extravagance. Living, as he does, in the very center of the seculcher, and seeing equally its weakness and its corruption, I do not wonder that his health gives way, nor that he is the victim of constant self reproaches.

A very bitter feeling exists against what is called the timidity of England and France in regard to the recognition of the Confederacy. Here is another element of the rebel weakness. This speedy recognition was the fondest dream of Davis and Toombs, and was held out as a glad promise to their followers. That miserable toady, Dudley Mann, assured them that it could be easily accomplished, and yet he has been vegetating in London and Paris for months, and now only writes to show how studiously he is being snubbed by the Ministers of Napoleon and Victoria. Even J. B. Debow, the dislocated editor of the Review that bore his name, who was supplying timber for the secessionist confederation, while taking the pay of the Federal Government, began to despair of the whole concern.

SKIRMISH IN WAYNE COUNTY, VA.—A detachment of some hundred men from Camp Pierpont, at Cereso, in Wayne county, Va., was sent out by Col. Zigler last week to the upper part of the county, where depredations had been committed by scouting parties of the rebels. About thirty rebels were found in a house, where they had met for the purpose of concocting future operations. These were surrounded by the detachment from Camp Pierpont, nine of them killed, and several taken prisoners, with some ten footlocks, arms, &c. The valley of Sandy is now quiet for some forty miles up on both sides of the river.

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Market and Jefferson.

Colt's Pistols.—Good Union men, who may be in need of Colt's pistols, can learn where they can be had at very low prices, by making application at this office. *diff*

A Word to Newspaper Readers.
The Daily Morning Democrat and Evening News supply all the dispatches, local and general news. Those who wish to keep posted with the stirring events of the times, should be supplied with both editions. The morning edition costs twenty-five (25) cents for every two weeks, and the evening edition fifteen (15) cents for two weeks. This places a paper within the reach of all.

We understand that Judge Johnston, of the City Court, yesterday morning, in examining Henry Bailey, stated that the newspapers were interfering in a way they had no right to do with the administration of justice; and as the Democrat and Evening News were the only papers that published anything like an extended notice of the outrage committed by Bailey, of course his remarks were intended for us. But Judge J. must not take it for granted that because witnesses are not brought before his court therefore there is no evidence. We had the best evidence for what we stated, and if the same evidence had been cited before the Judge, we opine he would not have discharged Bailey. Judge J. should know by this time that the papers are much more apt to get the whole truth than he is. As the Second Minnesota has been ordered away, of course the witnesses in this case were not present; and as the civil authorities have dismissed the case, we are glad to learn that the military have taken it up, and will put a summary stop to all such outrages.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—Wednesday, Oct. 23.—Presley Means was before his Honor charged with stealing tools from J. R. Ripley and Wm. H. Ryan; bail in \$400 to answer at the next term of the Criminal Court.

Mary Ann Feenay, drunk and disorderly conduct; discharged.

Martha Nailer, arrested as a suspected felon; bail in \$100 to be of good behavior three months.

Wm. Gistwood, drunk and disorderly conduct; discharged.

William and Henry Vonderhede, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; discharged.

Henry Bailey, charged with assaulting a soldier, named McCune, a member of the Second Minnesota Regiment, was discharged; but was rearrested by order of General Sherman, and placed in jail.

WOODLAWN RACE COURSE.—Trotting Match for \$10,000.—There are to be no less than three races over the Woodlawn Course to-day, one of which will be a trotting match for \$10,000, between "Gold Lust" and "Iron Duke", mile heats, best three in five. The second will be for a stallion stake, two mile heats, for which "Edward Everett" and "Len Rogers" will start. For the third race, mile heats, for \$200, there are two entries. Fine sport may be expected. The cars will leave the depot at 1 1/2 o'clock, and remain at the course until the races are over.

SUPPLIES WANTED AT THE DEPOT.—The Citizens' Subsistence Committee, aware that they have but to give notice, and the supply would equal the demand, would announce that their stock is nearly exhausted. No soldier has, so far, been neglected; and we have substantial proof that it is the wish of every Union man and woman that no one of the many who are hourly expected, should fare worse than those who have preceded them. Boiled hams, corn bread, tobacco and cigars are in immediate demand. Please send your baskets in to-day.

THE CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—This evening the complimentary concert proffered to Col. Hecker's regimental band will be given at Mozart Hall. We learn that the concert promises to be a great success, the number of tickets already sold being very large. We have no doubt the house will be crowded to its utmost capacity; and this should be so, for the music will be of a very superior order, and those who attend will be delighted.

NO MAILS AGAIN.—We had no mail yesterday from Cincinnati or the East, for what reason we have not the least idea. We do not suppose that the mail was left behind at Cincinnati to make room for the troops which were being informed were coming—to be here last night, numbering five regiments—but we presume the Postoffice officials were too busy in attending to some other business to think about forwarding our mails.

LOST TRAIN.—Yesterday evening the longest train that ever left this city started from the Nashville depot. It stretched from the northern end of the depot entirely to Kentucky street, being very nearly or quite half a mile in length, and was drawn by three locomotives. The cars composing it were filled with soldiers, camp equipage and some of the horses belonging to the artillery.

When the cars of the Kentucky Central Railroad passed Cynthiana on their downward trip day before yesterday, Col. Vandever's Regiment was preparing to take up its line of march for Olympian Springs, to join Col. Harris' force at that point.

THE GRAND LODGE OF MASONS.—This body will close its session to-day. Owing to a requisition in its Constitution the annual election of officers could not be had until 10 o'clock this morning; otherwise two days would amply have sufficed for the little business brought upon the tapis. There has not been so dull a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, since the "Morgan times" of 1830-6, when only 13 Lodges were represented and the Grand Lodge appeared to be on the very verge of extinction. We hope the next session will prove more like those of the last ten years.

The question relative to Military Lodges, to which we alluded yesterday, did not hinge, as might have been supposed, upon the right or even the propriety of granting Camp Lodges. It merely turned upon the policy of so doing while a regiment remained within the State. If the exigencies of war call any of the Kentucky regiments beyond our borders no difficulty will be made in this respect.

The question of increasing the Grand Lodge interest in the Masonic Temple hall, already a large and valuable interest, has had profound attention. Much debate has arisen out of the proposition. The results will be named to-morrow.

Various propositions to amend the Constitution in removing the session of the Grand Lodge to Lexington, &c., were postponed without discussion until the next annual session.

An interesting discussion was had relative to the power of Past Masters to open a Lodge in the absence of the three regular officers. The question was decided adversely to such power.

The Board of Trustees of the Masonic University at LaGrange, reported, in terms of approbation, of the manner in which that institution had been conducted by President Trimble the past year, and recommended it to the patronage of the craft and of the lovers of sound learning.

THE MEETING AT SCHWAB'S EXCHANGE.—Last evening was a glorious demonstration. It was a large meeting of the men of property and substance in that portion of the city, and the eloquent speeches of Colonel Boone and W. G. Reaser were responded to with the most patriotic determination of all present to exert every influence to fill up the regiments being raised here in the shortest time possible. Philip Tompert and Robert Hamilton united with Col. Boone and Mr. Reaser, and made eloquent appeals to the patriotic citizens to drive the invaders from the soil of Kentucky. The fires of patriotism are burning brightly, and enlistment is going on rapidly. James Speed, W. P. Boone, W. G. Reaser, and Philip Tompert will speak at Turner Hall, on Jefferson street, above Preston, at 7 1/2 o'clock on Friday evening.

Mons. LEONARD'S PAINTINGS.—The people of this city have seldom had an opportunity to instruct themselves in the higher schools of art which equals that afforded in the exhibition recently opened at the Masonic Temple. We have watched some of these beautiful pictures as they grew, hour by hour and day by day, under the magic touch of the master's genius, and we have learned to love them. We would, therefore, that all the lovers of art in the city should partake with us of the delicious feelings with which this superior artist has inspired us. No one who can afford to cast aside for an hour the troubles of our daily life in the midst of these frightful times, should deny himself, or herself, the pleasure which can be so easily and so cheaply had at the Masonic Temple in the presence of these beautiful works of genius.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—"Money saved is money made." So said the old philosopher Franklin. Ladies who wish to save 100 per cent. in buying their fall and winter dry goods, such as prints, delaines, merinos, ladies' shawls, dress silks, bleached cotton, blackets, ladies' shoes, and many other articles suitable for ladies, may attend the auction sale this morning, which will continue during the day, at Edward I. Grauman & Co's, No. 222 Fourth street, between Main and Market.

TAKE NOTICE.—Col. J. J. Miller, special agent of the Postoffice Department, in order that he may more efficiently perform the duties of his office, will, further notice be given, make Louisville his headquarters. All persons having business relative to postal arrangements in the State will address him at this city.

We see it stated in a Washington dispatch that the new war steamer Pensacola, lately fitted out at the navy yard there, and to prevent which going out to sea has been generally supposed was the object of the rebel batteries on the Potomac, has passed them all untouched.

PROVOST Marshal Dent requests us to say that the sale of navy or army pistols is forbidden for the present in our city. All persons engaged in the trade can dispose of their stock to the government by calling on Captain Smyser, of the ordnance department, at the court house.

ARREST.—Elias Wilmet was confined in the jail of this city yesterday, having been arrested opposite, or nearly opposite, Evansville, for dealing in contraband goods—with the intention of selling to the rebels.

A letter was received in the city yesterday from a member of the First Kentucky regiment, now in Western Virginia, stating that the regiment was under orders to march, and the men all believe they are to come to Kentucky.

The News.

The New York Herald's Washington correspondent, having run entirely out of sensation items, has hatched a mare's egg of terrible dimensions. He has actually discovered that efforts are being made to supercede McClellan with a Gen. Hollick, from California. Try it again.

Some of the papers are making a tremendous fuss because the military authorities at Washington have permitted the rebels to erect batteries along the Potomac, and they see something terrible in such oversight. We are not by any means a military man, but we think we understand the secret, and that the "inaction" or "oversight" will yet be found to be a long sighted move of George B.'s. At any rate, we are willing to wait and see. There is no necessity at all for haste. "Hasten slowly," is a good old adage, and a true one. When McClellan is defeated, then we will move the appointment of a newspaper general.

The ladies of Indiana are organizing themselves into "Knitting Armies," for the purpose of furnishing socks to the men in the field, and are already accomplishing wonders. Will not the ladies of Kentucky follow suit?

Our dispatches state that Gen. Hollick, of California, is on his way to Washington, (we presume General Halleck is the party meant,) and will be assigned to some high command.

The news from Washington, if to be relied upon, is encouraging. The latest dodge in reference to Mason and Sillidell is that they have gone to Europe via Tampico, Vera Cruz, &c. Gen. Banks is reported to have joined General Stone with all his forces, and that the two have now on the South side of the Potomac 50,000 men, with plenty of artillery. Gen. McClellan is reported to have sent a dispatch to the War Office at 2 P. M., yesterday, that in two hours Leesburg would be in his possession. Colonel Baker must have either had a premonition of his death, or gone into the Edward's Ferry engagement with some strong expectation almost certainly of being shot, for he made his will the day previous, and expressed the opinion that in 48 hours he would be dead. Besides, he entered the engagement in full uniform, thus drawing upon him all the attention of the enemy.

There can be but little doubt that by this time Jeff Thompson has been cut to pieces or captured; and we may expect before this week close to hear of great victories over Price, Hardee & Co., in Missouri (unless they run too rapidly), as well as over Johnston and Beauregard's forces in Eastern Virginia; also over Breckinridge, Preston, Williams & Co., in Eastern Kentucky, Zollicoffer or Lee in the mountains, and, perhaps, over Hanson or Stanton in Southern Kentucky. In fact, we may look for a general aggressive movement along the whole line, from the Chesapeake to Kansas—and, possibly, a coast expedition. The ball is moving.

GREAT SALT LAKE, Oct. 18.
The California Pony Express passed through here yesterday, bringing the following dispatch for the press:
San Francisco, October 12.—The steamer St. Louis sailed for Panama on the 11th inst., carrying about 200 passengers and \$1,864,000 for New York.

The following are among the passengers per the St. Louis:
General W. H. Halleck, U. S. A.; Mrs. J. B. Welker, James W. Snodden, Mrs. Maxwell, General E. O. Cord, U. S. A.; Hon. A. A. Sargent, Dr. Hyatt, Thomas Flint, Captain J. H. Holmes, G. W. Post, J. P. Gager, Mrs. N. P. Heppner, H. M. Negley, E. J. Moore, Lieutenant S. E. Woodworth, U. S. A.

The brig Providence, from San Francisco to Victoria, founded at sea on the 15th September. Many San Francisco merchants suffered heavily by the disaster. The cargo proved to be a total loss.
A fire broke out in San Francisco, the 10th, at the northeast corner of Davis and Washington streets, which destroyed a number of wooden buildings, doing about \$25,000 worth of damage.

The Legislature of Nevada Territory continued in session, showing a disposition to adopt the laws of California on all important subjects.
Lady Franklin and her niece were received with much ceremony by the Nevada Territorial Legislature, on the 17th inst.
Dates received from Oregon to the 9th state that a State Fair was held at Portland, which ended on the 8th. It was considered a success, being the first held in Oregon. Fifteen incensed persons were on the ground. Miss Case, of Salem, Mass., won the first prize for the best female equestrian—there being sixteen competitors.
The steamer Julia arrived at Portland on the 8th, bringing \$40,000 in gold dust.

Judge Wash, presiding at the Circuit Court for Washington, sentenced the four Indians, who murdered Briggs and son, to be hung Nov. 8.
The Bark Yankee brings Sandwich Island dates to Sept. 21.
The Hawaiian government has declared its strict neutrality in relation to the American civil war. Privateers cannot enter any of the Sandwich Island harbors.

An acre of sugar cane at Mane yielded twenty gallons of molasses.
The Hawaiian Advertiser has the following:
"It is currently reported that the French Commissioner has made sundry demands on this Government, and that there may be some cause of serious trouble. Rumors have been busy during the past week or two regarding the character of the demands. To-day we hear that there is a demand for the recall of the Foreign Ministers; the next day that they have demanded their passports; again that the Judges of the Supreme Court are to be expelled and sent adrift; and, lastly, that the town is to be bombarded unless the property left by a Spaniard, named Jose Nadiisforth, be surrendered. This Spaniard died three years ago, leaving his property to the Catholic Church, which the Hawaiian Government refuses to deliver."

A gentleman had been making a tour of Cuba, urging the natives to commence the cultivation of cotton, and for this purpose he was distributing cotton seed among them. The seed, however, was the common water seed, which is hardly fit to cultivate, having almost degenerated to a rank weed during the thirty or forty years since it was introduced.

Kentucky News—via New Orleans.

In the New Orleans Picayune, of Sept. 28th, we find the following startling news: IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY—REGION OF TERROR IN LOUISVILLE AND FRANKFORT—THE STATE IN A BLAZE OF EXTREMITY—RUMOR OF A BATTLE AT MUDDY FORK—KENTUCKIANS RALLYING AROUND THE CONFEDERATE FLAG.
BOWLINGGREEN, Sept. 26.

Dr. Johnson, State Senator from Paducah, left Frankfort on Friday night, and succeeded in making his way to this place under great difficulties. He reports the feeling in and around Frankfort to be almost unanimous in favor of the South.

The Federals have been committing all manner of depredations in that portion of the State. They have about five regiments at and near Muldrough's Hill, and about three thousand Home Guards at and near Camp Dick Robinson.

A fight is reported to have taken place to-day at Muddy Fork river, but no particulars have as yet come to hand. Dr. Johnson says that a boy, sixteen years of age, was shot dead in the streets of Frankfort for cheering for Jeff. Davis, and his murderer was not arrested.

It is an old saying, and the above startling announcements prove it, "Go abroad to get news from home." What reliable news the Southern papers do publish!

Court of Appeals.

FRANKFORT, October 22, 1861.

CAUSES DECIDED.
Wells vs. McCoy, *affirmed*.
Hays vs. Beck et al; Washington; reversed.

ORDERS.
Brent, Warner & Co. vs. Burrows, Garrard; petition for rehearing overruled.
Jennings vs. Stanton et al; Mason; Davis rose et al vs. Hampton; Mason; Reynolds et al vs. Best; Mason;
Smith vs. Smith, Mason—none submitted on briefs.
Hullins' adm'r vs. Ingraham, Wayne; argued by James for appellant and submitted.

FOR THE SOLDIERS.—We have now in store, and to arrive, a pure article of white navy beans, all kinds of bacon, onions, kront, butter, lake fish, in quantities to suit, from one barrel or cask up. We will sell very low for cash, to close consignment. We are also agents for an extra refined coal oil and the Meade oil. **CLIFFORD & CO.,** 226 Main street.

NOTICE.—Union men of the Sixth ward are requested to meet at the Police room, on Sixth street, to night at 7 1/2 o'clock, to nominate a candidate for Councilmen to fill the place of Mr. Darbee, resigned.

ATTENTION, DENT GUARDS!—You are requested to meet at your armory this (Thursday) evening, at 7 o'clock, as business of importance will be transacted.

Election Notice.

There will be an election held in the Second Ward on Saturday, Oct. 20, 1861, to elect a member of the Common Council, to fill the unexpired term of W. P. Campbell, resigned.

An election will also be held in the Sixth Ward, at the same time, to elect a member of the Common Council in the place of John Darbee, resigned.

The officers serving at the last election will please officiate, and call at the office of the Clerks of the General Council for the poll-books. **J. M. DARRIN, Mayor.**
MAYOR'S OFFICE, Oct. 22, 1861. *did*

MARRIED.

In Ashland, Pa., on the 17th inst., by Rev. J. C. Crutcher, D. E. Jones, of this city, and Annie W. Miller, daughter of J. J. Miller, of that place.

DIED.

At Keokuk, Iowa, on the 18th of October, 1861, Mrs. ANN CONNELL, wife of James W. Smith, and daughter of the Hon. Wm. P. Thompson, of this city. She died on Wednesday morning, Oct. 18, 1861, at 10 o'clock, in the 27th year of her age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this afternoon, at half past 2 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, Robert J. Elliott, No. 218 Main street, between Brook and Floyd.

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY
CONNOISSEURS
TO BE THE
"ONLY GOOD SAUCE"
and applicable to
EVERY VARIETY
OF DISH.

The above SAUCE is not only the best and most popular condiment known, but the most economical as a few drops of the pure and delicious sauce will impart to any food a relish and flavor which is not obtainable in any other way. It is a household necessity, and is sold by all grocers and provision dealers.

On the Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner or Supper Table a corner containing "LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE" is indispensable.

To appreciate the excellent qualities of this delicious preparation it is only necessary to purchase a small bottle of the pure, of a respectable grocer or dealer, as many Hotel and Restaurant proprietors seldom place the pure sauce before their guests, but substitute a genuine Bitter filled with a spirituous mixture.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union Square and Fourteenth St., New York.
Sole Wholesale Agents for the United States.
A Stock always in Store—Also orders received for direct shipments from England and the Continent.

The Editor

Of the Nicholasville (Jesseamine county, Ky.) Democrat, in his issue of June 27, says:
"Dr. R. W. Bole's Remedies have been freely used by many in our midst, who unhesitatingly commend them as worthy of all confidence in those diseases for which they are recommended by the skillful Doctor. We have conferred upon society in the discovery of his valuable compounds. These Remedies are for sale at the Wholesale and Retail by J. R. Bole, at Nicholasville, and are directed to his establishment for such supplies as they may need."
We are informed that the above advertisement is another column. *1864*

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union Square and Fourteenth St., New York.
Sole Wholesale Agents for the United States.
A Stock always in Store—Also orders received for direct shipments from England and the Continent.

JOHN M. STOKES & SON.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT
OF THE
CUMBERLAND,

FOR
ALL KINDS OF CAMP GOODS,
No. 229 MAIN ST., BET. SECOND AND THIRD,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

**Officers' Mess Chests and Mattresses,
Army Cots, Four of the Best Patterns,
Gum and Woolen Army Blankets,
India Rubber Coats, Pants and Leggings,
Camp Desks and Stools,**

AND A GREAT VARIETY OF OTHER MILITARY GOODS.
WE INVITE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO OUR OFFICERS' MESS CHEST, BEING THE MOST COMPLETE thing for the purpose yet invented. It is very strong and compact, and contains all the China, Glass, and Table Cutlery necessary to set a table for four persons. Price \$10.00 and up. *JOHN M. STOKES & SON.*

Fine Kentucky Jeans!

KENTUCKY JEANS
(which is now being worn so extensively in the South and West) and now prepared to furnish an article of superior quality, which I will warrant.

Free from Grease and made of Pure Natty Wool.

MRS. M. A. TAYLOR
(LATE MRS. M. A. OGDEN)

BEGS TO INFORM HER LADY FRIENDS and customers generally that her stock of this season is more complete than ever before, and having all been selected by herself personally, during her recent visit to Eastern cities, she is desirous to offer goods at

VERY MODERATE PRICES.

French Embroideries and Dress Trimmings of every variety and entirely new styles. Parasols, Bonnets, Head-Dresses, Flowers, Ribbons and Feathers. Ladies and families residing in the country, who may find it inconvenient to visit Louisville, can rely upon the

Strict and Punctual Execution of their orders by addressing Mrs. Taylor. Merchants consigning their orders to Mrs. Taylor will find them promptly and accurately executed.

Corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky. *1861*

Removal.

G. J. MOORE has removed his LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE from Fifth to Fourth street, in the National Hotel building, a few inches from the office of the Editor, where he would be pleased to see both old and new customers.

ORDERS FOR TICKETS in the popular Kentucky State Lottery (which draws daily), by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention. Address G. J. MOORE, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED.

A GOOD FIFER. ALSO TWO GOOD PLAT COOKS. A party for company in Col. Pope's regiment, for whom extra pay will be given. None need apply except social, able-bodied men, to be accepted by the surgeon. Apply immediately to
W. B. MCCLURE, Capt.

Attention, Thruston Guards.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED TO ATTEND a full equipped, a meeting of the Company, Thursday night, the 24th inst., as business of importance will be transacted. A full attendance is requested. *oct24*
J. E. HANMANN, Capt.

WANTED.

A LADY TEACHER TO ASSIST THE PRINCIPAL of a Private school in the City of Louisville, to teach in the National Hotel building, a few inches from the office of the Editor, where he would be pleased to see both old and new customers.

STOLEN.

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, IN CLARK CO., Ky., near St. Joseph's Church, on the New of 21, a black and white horse, about 16 hands high, light ruffled on the left side, and mane light; no shoes on the hind feet, and no white on the hind feet. If found, please return to the subscriber, and a reward of \$100 will be paid on delivery to Jacob Messer, New Albany, Indiana. *oct24*
GEO. KRAMER.

NEW HOOP SKIRT ESTABLISHMENT.

South side Market st., bet. Second and Third.
LEWIS & BLUMBERG respectfully invite the Ladies and Gentlemen of Louisville and vicinity to an inspection of their stock, which they guarantee to be the best and of the latest style. We are manufacturers, and are able to repair and at a low rate of work, and to make according to order. Our goods are as cheap as the cheapest, and their quality cannot be surpassed. *oct24*
S. BLUMBERG.

Fill up the Regiment.

COLONEL JACOB'S REGIMENT!

Every man will come forward and respond to the call of the Government and the State. Have we lived so long, and enjoyed so many blessings from our common and magnificent Government that we are willing to give no more—and give up all that we have ever expected to have? HENRY, TRIMBLE, and OLDFIELD with one responsive voice will come to the aid of the State. Appeals are unnecessary. Every citizen's response, and every citizen will be a soldier in defense of his country. The Seventh Congressional District will not, and shall not be overrun by marauders as long as farmers' sons can handle a gun; and we appeal with unquestioned certainty to the chivalry and the spirit of the best blood of our gallant State to come forward!

The Regiment will assemble at Lagrange, under command of Col. Jacob. An officer will be present to receive recruits. *oct14*

Fill up the Regiment.

RALLY, ZOUAVES.

YOUNG MEN WANTED TO FILL UP THE RANKS OF THE DU PONT ZOUAVES.

Pay from \$13 to \$20 per month, 100 acres of land, and \$10 bounty.
All company having returned from camp, have resolved to volunteer their services in defense of the State; and for that purpose have organized the "DU PONT ZOUAVES," at Col. Boone's office, on Jefferson street, second door above Sixth, where officers will be in attendance to receive recruits.

The company will be attached to Colonel Boone's Regiment, now organizing near Nashville, Tenn.

JAS. K. NOBLE,
Commanding Du Pont Zouaves.

R. S. MARK *oct14* **G. F. DOWNS**

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.

HAVING DETERMINED TO MAKE A CHANGE in our business on or before the first day of January next, we will offer from this day, our large and well selected stock of

FANCY DRY GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Many articles will be sold FAR BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.

MARK & DOWNS,
413 Main Street.

BUCKWHEAT.—50 BAGS NEW PENNSYLVANIA Buckwheat received per Marmora, in store and for sale by
J. & L. BURKHARDT, 47 Market st. *oct24*

J. T. BERRY

Has in store and for sale a LARGE STOCK OF

DOMESTIC GOODS,
Which he will sell

AT AND BELOW COST FOR CASH
TO CLOSE OUT THE CONCERN.

My stock consists in part of
BLEACHED COTTONS,
PLAID LINSEY,
IRISH LINENS,
HOSIERY, FLANNELS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS & CLOAKS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.

Call Soon and Get Bargains.
As the stock will only be opened for a very short time.

N. B. All persons indebted to me will please call and settle.

STORE FOR RENT AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.

J. T. BERRY,
oct19 45 No. 24 North Temple.

BOARDING.
A FEW SELECT BOARDERS CAN FIND GOOD rooms &c., at No. 316 east side of First street, half way bet. 4th and 5th and Walnut. *oct12*

For Rent.
WITH BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A VERY pleasant front room, suitable for a gentleman and his wife. Also, a few gentlemen can obtain a board. Apply at 431 Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth. *oct19*

WANTED.
100 SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS WANTED. To whom good prices will be paid. Apply immediately to
C. L. WILSON,
No. 211 Main street.

RALLY, THE BRAVE!
A FEW MORE RECRUITS WANTED AT CAMP FILLMORE, at Independence, Mo. on Oct. 24, 1861. Come on with as little delay as possible. *oct9*
W. J. WHITAKER.

POCKET CUPS & DRINKING TUBES.
A DE-LICIOUS ARTICLE FOR SOLDIERS' USE, which may be carried in the vest-pocket, consisting of an India Rubber tube 18 inches long, having a mouth piece and a jet, at which my drink (whisky, brandy, rum, &c.) may be poured, and it will be ready for use at any time. *oct12*
Fourth street, next to National Hotel.

TAXES—TAXES—TAXES!
THE LAST CALL.
THOSE WHO OWE CITY AND RAILROAD TAXES for the year 1861 must call and pay them immediately or we will have to levy on their property for same. We are behind the ordinary season for the collection of Taxes, and have to resort to stringent measures.
K. P. THIXTON,
D. McNEILSON,
G. T. MAY.

Our office is corner 5th and Jefferson street, up stairs. Office hours from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M. <

Headquarters Kentucky Militia.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Frankfort, Oct. 18, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 2.
The public service demands that the greatest number of men who have tendered their services to their State and Government, and who are now in camp, shall be put into active service as soon as possible in the field at the earliest day possible.

It is now, therefore, ordered by the Adjutant General of the Military Board, that all companies, parts of companies, independent battalions or attached to any regiment now forming part of the National Guard, shall be sent to the front as soon as possible.

g within this Commonwealth, not having the minimum number of privates (infantry companies the cavalry 66) on the 10th day of November next, will be brought together and consolidated into companies with a view to a prompt organization of the companies into regiments, according to the provisions of acts of the General Assembly of this State.

Orders for consolidating fractional companies will be made with a view, as far as possible, to the formation of full companies.

The order for consolidating the fractions of companies will be made on the returns from recruiting officers, dated 10th of November 1861.

report the number of men in camp, directed by this order, will be considered abandonment of the post by the officer in charge, and the authority given him to recruit will be at once cancelled, and another will be assigned to his place.

By order, JOHN W. FINNELL,
oc22 d3 Adjutant General

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

The following plan for organizing troops in Kentucky for service for "three years or during the war," has been agreed on between the State Military Board and the Commanding General:

The Military Board will appoint, at various places where volunteers are offered, mustering officers, who will muster and receive volunteers as they are presented.

The Board will also apply to its agents

As soon as ten companies of a regiment are complete, they will be mustered into the service of the United States, and supplied with arms, accoutrements, uniforms, and transportation to the place of service. The regular Quartermaster of the United States.

Also at points convenient to the Submarine Force Headquarters, provisions will be issued to the companies during the process of formation.

Where persons have been authorized to raise regiments and may succeed in doing so, they will be commissioned as Colonels. But if these occasions delays, the Captains of companies may form themselves into regiments of ten companies, assemble at rendezvous, and submit their choice

Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, and Major commissions.

If they do not voluntarily form such an organization, the commanding General will order them as independent companies to join together at convenient points, and then reform them into regiments and battalions, appointing the necessary field officers.

Validated by the Military Board in session at Frankfurt, October 12, 1861, and signed this 12th day of October, 1861.

W. T. Sherman

oc15 d12

W. T. SHERMAN,
Brigadier General.

To the Young Men of Kentucky.
By the authority, and for the service
of the Government of the United States,
I propose to organize in Kentucky a regiment
of cavalry, to serve three years, or during
the war, to consist of ten companies, each
company to contain not less than eighty
four, nor more than one hundred and four
rank and file.

Horses and all equipments to be furnished by the Government.

Volunteers owning good horses can have them appraised, mustered into the service and paid for by the mustering officer.

The Captains and Lieutenants are to be selected by the companies, respectively.

Captains of companies will report to me at the Galt House, in Louisville, as soon as practicable. No company must be removed from its point of organization until ordered.

I know this call will be patriotic! powered. The soil of Kansas heathens

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 6, 1861. of
LOUISVILLE, Sept. 23, 1861.
ATTENTION, KENTUCKIANS—To Arms!
The undersigned is duly authorized by Brigadier General Robert Anderson, of the Department of Cumberland, to raise a regiment of infantry for three years, or during the war. I am anxious to complete the regiment in the next thirty days, and have

united into service. Companies must consist of not less than eighty-four men and more than one hundred and four men. Quarters of the best kind have been provided for companies, or parts of companies. Officers will please report promptly at Samuels' office, on Fifth street, opposite the Court-house, where headquarters will be for the present.

OUR UNION NOW AND FOREVER
RALLY, FREEMEN
 For your Country's Cause!
100 LOYAL KENTUCKIANS
 WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES SERVICE
 Application to be made either at Gilman's Pres-
 ect, to Capt. JAS. D. GILMAN; at Jefferson, to Lieut.
 CORNELL; or to Irving & McDowell, at head-quarters,
 CAMP SHERMAN (Ky. Ar. Far Grounds).
JAS. D. GILMAN, Capt.

NO. 101
JAS. CONRAD, 1st. Lieut.

WANTED.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO RAISE A COMPANY
to be mustered into Col. R. T. Jacob's Regiment
Camp Andrew Jackson, near Lexington, on the
Lexington Railroad. Healthfulness of country
not to be enquired.

Show your loyalty and patriotism now, and don't wait
to be drafted. Iridians, remember your patriotic
and drive the rebels from their sacred soil, and let your
be, when on to battle you proudly march, "March
Allah!"

Recruiting office at Brown's Livery Stable, on Market
street, near First.

H. B. BLACKSTONE

ell dtr
C. L. CRUISE, Lieut.
M. WELSH, Lieut.

